

Today

Do Queer Things Interest You?  
\$15 a Gallon for Whiskey.  
Verdun No Feather Bed.  
Tactful Kaiser.

WEATHER:  
FROST  
TONIGHT  
WEDNESDAY  
WARMER

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917.

FINAL  
EDITION  
WALL STREET CLOSING

PRICE WITHIN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1c.  
ELSEWHERE, 2c.

# PEACE BEFORE CHRISTMAS, POPE BELIEVES

## Rebel Army Under Korniloff Menaces Petrograd

### U. S. WARSHIPS SINK GERMAN SUBMARINE

If you are interested in queer things, such as  
The man who burned the great Temple at Ephesus, that his name might be remembered,  
The Englishman that fought "on his stumps" at Chevy Chase after both legs had been cut off,  
The New England woman captured by the Indians, who returned bringing the scalps of half a dozen that she killed,  
The philosopher who jumped into the mouth of the volcano to make his end impressive,  
The other Greek philosopher who killed himself in a fit of wounded vanity at the age of ninety because he stumbled and fell,  
The savage queen who cut off the head of the great Cyrus and dipped it in a skin filled with human blood,  
Or the little English boy who invented a great improvement on the steam engine that he might have time to play—if such things interest you, consider the case of the present Swedish King.

This King, now treacherously uniting with the Kaiser to destroy the allies, to sink the ships of the Argentine republic, at the same time begging supplies from this country—the Swedish King using the power of his kingdom to destroy France is the great-grandson of a FRENCHMAN.

The grandfather was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, son of a little French lawyer in Pau.

When the French revolution tore everything to pieces, and Napoleon said "careers open to talent," Bernadotte went into the army.

Guided by Napoleon's genius he became a general, and a marshal of France.

Very appropriately, he turned against Napoleon who made him, and used the forces of Sweden which had nominated him as the heir of the childless King.

Bernadotte's son became King Oscar Second of Sweden, and his grandson is the present King Gustave Fifth. Do not blame the REAL Swedes, when you read about the treachery of Sweden.

If they had on the Swedish throne a real Swede, a Charles the Twelfth, or a Gustavus Adolphus, you would not hear of the Swedes fighting in any underhand fashion, or as the tools of any German Kaiser.

Charles the Twelfth, if alive, would be in the fight on one side or the other, up to his neck, and everybody would know it—no sneaking.

Read Charles the Twelfth's history written by Voltaire, by the way, if you want to spend a few hours pleasantly and usefully. It is only one short volume.

"Great demand for the whiskey still on hand, price to go as high as fifteen dollars a gallon." May it go to fifteen hundred dollars a gallon, with none left. And may the distillers, enriched by the demand for poison, at any price, be content to take the millions that will pour in, and give up the poison trade. The law should have stopped the selling as well as the making of whiskey overnight—taking the millions of gallons on land and using the alcohol for ammunition. The whiskey victim is not surprised to learn that you must have alcohol to make dynamite.

President Wilson says he would like to be with our men in the trenches and in the fighting field—and so he would. You know it, if you have ever seen that fighting chin and cold, gray eye. However, there is a trench called Wall Street, in which certain trust gentlemen robbing the country need attention, as much as the Prussians do in the foreign trenches. And if anybody doubts that Mr. Wilson has been doing some good work in the Wall Street trench, let him go to Wall Street and ask—or pick up the list of stocks.

Will some one publish an answer to this question:  
Can the weapons we give our men be used with the ammunition of France or England, or are they of a particular size to use only "patriotic, non-explosive ammunition made in America."  
And if it should be shown that patriotic American economy is responsible for the "wounded, hurt-baby" cartridges, will anybody go to jail—or will some other Wall Street major general be added to the list—for reducing the probability of casualties among the enemy?

## ENVOY FAVORS U. S. SENDING COL. HOUSE TO EUROPE AGAIN

Parallel Work to That of War Preparations Needed—President and His Advisers Now in Conference.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.  
Copyright, 1917, by New York Evening Post Company.

Whenever President Wilson and Colonel House get together, even if it is for a day aboard the President's yacht, and seemingly for social purpose only, the impression nevertheless arises in the minds of many people here that the prospects of peace are being canvassed.

This is because Colonel House has twice visited Europe as the personal and confidential representative of President Wilson, and is known to have discussed terms of peace on each occasion with the chancelleries of the two sets of belligerents.

Suggests a Visit.  
One neutral diplomat suggested today that this would be a very opportune time for another visit to Europe by Colonel House. Would that mean the beginning of peace negotiation? Not necessarily. When the colonel last went to Europe it was officially explained that his mission was to "carry the American viewpoint" to the ambassadors and ministers of the United States who had been so long at their posts that they had had no chance except by means of abbreviated cables to learn exactly what the policies and wishes of the United States Government and the American people really were.

Parallel Work Needed.  
America is in the midst of war now, but while concentrating her energies toward the effective use of her physical force there is also a parallel work to be done—the exertion of her moral force in the most effective manner. This means large and broad visioned diplomacy. President Wilson began the process by his reply to the Pope's note. He sowed the seeds of social ferment in Germany, which seems to be borne out by the published interview with Herr Scheide-mann, who sees a basis for peace in Mr. Wilson's demands.

But one of the great obstacles to peace, not necessarily today, but when America shall consider that as far as she is concerned the principal war aim has been accomplished by the creation of a responsible government in Germany, will be the lack of a basis for peace in Mr. Wilson's demands.

U-BOATS SEND DOWN TWO BIG FREIGHTERS  
AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 11.—A report was received here today that the British freighter Wentworth, commanded by Captain Crane, and the French freighter, Kouang-Si, commanded by Captain Fogg, were sunk by submarines off the French coast on September 5.

The Kouang-Si displaced 6,472 tons, and hailed from Marseilles. She arrived at an American port on her last westward voyage on July 4, and sailed later, presumably for Europe. She was built in 1904.  
The Wentworth was a vessel of 3,825 tons, hailing from Newcastle, England. The last record of her movements in the maritime register was her arrival at an American port on July 30. The Wentworth was built in 1913.

ADMINISTRATION WINS INSURANCE VICTORY  
On the first showdown on the soldier insurance fight, administration leaders scored a decisive victory in the House today. A proposed amendment by Congressman Parker of New Jersey, to leave the administering of the bill in the Pension Bureau instead of establishing a new department was defeated, 64 to 24.

## Stockholm Report Says Kerensky Has Been Assassinated

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11.—The newspaper Aftonbladet this afternoon printed a rumor that Premier Kerensky of Russia had been killed on Saturday by a Bolshevik assassin.

The rumor reaching Stockholm as to Premier Kerensky may have originated from pro-German sources. A United Press dispatch received today from William G. Shepherd, died from Petrograd on Monday, specifically mentioned the details of a scene between Kerensky and Lvoff.  
The only possibility of the rumor being true, then, would appear to be that other members of the provisional government might have sought to withhold information of Kerensky's death.  
The Russian embassy this afternoon had no official news of any attack on Kerensky.

## BATTLE NEAR CAPITAL IS DUE

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—Premier Kerensky has received wireless messages from officers and the staffs of the whole Russian Baltic fleet, placing themselves at the disposal of the provisional government.

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—News of the first battle between the forces of militarism and of democracy is momentarily expected in the capital today.

Russian divisions formerly commanded by General Korniloff have reached Vyritsa, thirty-six miles distant from Petrograd, according to word received here today. The troops are marching from Pskoff to the capital city.

A large force of General Korniloff's rebels are mobilized at Luga, only eighty-five miles from the capital.

A force of loyal provisional government troops is stationed there. They will fight Korniloff's further progress toward the capital in his announced plan to seize government control.

Meanwhile Petrograd was stirred with preparations for rigorous repression of the revolt. The entire cabinet resigned, to grant Premier Kerensky "full freedom of action." Their resignations have not yet been accepted, and the members provisionally will continue to act.

Cadet Members Quit.  
The cadet members, however, refused further participation in the Government. They expressed indignation that Kerensky had not consulted with them regarding preparations in putting down the Korniloff revolt.

General Vasilovsky, military governor of Petrograd, has formally resigned, apparently taking umbrage at assumption of military powers by Kerensky.

Of foremost significance was the action of a deputation of Cossacks in calling on Kerensky and pledging their assistance in the prevention of civil war. They promised to do all in their power to effect a settlement of differences between the provisional government and General Korniloff.

Adjustment Is Possible.  
Since Korniloff's principal supporters, as reported here, are Cossack regiments, the effect of this pledge was to revive hopes here of an amicable adjustment of the revolt, despite Korniloff's irrevocable stand. Korniloff intends to serve notice on the provisional government that he will disregard Kerensky's orders.

## 2 AMERICAN SHIPS LOST IN ENGAGEMENT WITH U-BOATS

Navy Department Awaits Details as to Fate of Crews of Merchant Vessels—Capital Surprised by Later News.

After announcing that six submarines had been sunk by United States warships off the coast of France, the Navy Department today found that the cablegram to Secretary Daniels had declared that only one U-boat had been sunk.

Washington was electrified by the statement late this morning that destroyers had engaged a submarine flotilla of the enemy, and that all the attackers had been sent to the bottom.

First Statement.  
The first statement said that while cruising off the French coast with a flotilla of merchant ships, the American steamer Westwego was attacked by a squadron of German submarines in massed formation. The first torpedoes missed the Westwego, and the submarine commanders turned their attention to the other ships of the flotilla. Two of the American steamers were sunk before the American destroyers conveying the flotilla had accounted for all the U-boats.

The news of the encounter was forwarded to the American embassy at Paris by the captain of the Westwego when he reached a French port. Immediately the news was wirelessly to Washington by the American ambassador.

Anxiety for Armed Guards.  
Secretary Daniels announced the engagement at the Navy Department late this morning. Anxiety is felt at the Navy Department for the safety of the armed guard of the steamers attacked and the crews of those sent to the bottom.

The Navy Department has no information as yet on the names of the seamen that accompanied the Westwego.

Just before the news was given to newspaper correspondents by Secretary Daniels it was flashed by wireless to President Wilson's yacht, the Mayflower, at Gloucester, Mass. Immediately afterward the news went by telephone to the Capitol. Senators and Congressmen gathered in excited groups in the lobbies to discuss the report.

For twenty-four hours it had been rumored in Washington that an American transport carrying troops to France had been the victim of a submarine attack. The first words given by Secretary Daniels seemed to confirm these reports.

It was stated immediately afterward, however, that neither the Westwego nor the vessels that accompanied her were in the transport service. All probably carried war munitions and foodstuffs, however.

The meager advices that have reached the Navy Department do not make clear whether the shells that played havoc with the U-boat fleet were fired by the naval guard aboard the merchantmen or by the conveying destroyers.

No Report on Casualties.  
Secretary Daniels, immediately upon receipt of the advices from Ambassador Sharp at Paris, wirelessly for further information. The first reports did not make clear whether there had been casualties among the men aboard the two American steamers sent to the bottom. It is believed, however, that unless the vessels went down very quickly the other craft standing by probably had time to pick up all those in the water before they perished.

PRESIDENT TO SET DAY OF PRAYER FOR VICTORY  
A national day of prayer for the victory of American arms is to be proclaimed by the President, under a resolution passed today by the Senate.

## AN EXPLANATION WANTED



## GIRL APPLIES FOR HOUSE PAGE JOB; MISS RANKIN TO AID

If a woman can be a member of the House of Representatives, why can't a bright girl of fourteen be a House page?

That's exactly the question that Cecilia Martin, fourteen-year-old daughter of Philip Martin, a steel expert of 109 Kentucky avenue southeast, asked herself when she walked into the office of Miss Jeanette Rankin, member of Congress from Montana, in the House office building today.

"I want to see Miss Rankin," stated Cecilia.  
"I am Miss Rankin," said the woman member. "What can I do for you?"  
"I want to shake hands with you first," said Cecilia, with a business-like manner. "Then I want to ask you if I can get a job as a page in the House. You got a job as the first woman member and I thought you might be able to get me a job as the first girl page."

Miss Rankin was stumped for once, and she had to be frank with Cecilia and tell her she didn't know what she could do, but that she'd do all she could.

"I'm very much in favor of having you appointed," said Miss Rankin, encouragingly.

Cecilia told Miss Rankin that she came to Washington recently from Swisvale, Pa.

"I'm going to high school here in the fall, and after that I want to study law. I thought I could get a job as a page; it would help me with the study of law."

From Pennsylvania.  
Cecilia is a former resident of the Pennsylvania district represented in Congress by Congressman M. Clyde Kelly. Congressman Kelly believes she should be given the job.

## Ring Lardner Writes His Friend Harvey That He's All Dight Out in a French Uniform to Visit the Trenches.

Special Copyrighted Cable to The Times. PARIS, Sept. 10.

Friend Harvey:  
Well, Harvey, I wish you could see me now and see what I look like in a khaki uniform, and I wish the girls could see me, too, for their own sake it's better for them not to.

I have not become a soldier, Harvey, but the other day a gentleman from England and Great Britain asked me would I like to go to the British front, and I was afraid to say no, so he made a date for me to go there, and when you go there and ride around you've got to wear a uniform. If you didn't look just like the rest of them you'd be a regular target for the snipers.

No I was wondering where I could dig up the price of a uniform on account of their being a big shortage of loose money in Paris, and Floyd Gibbons came to my rescue and says he had two uniforms and he would loan me one, and he certainly ought to, because I let him use my typewriter because his is at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean, being needed by another fish.

So this morning I put on his uniform to get used to it, and I must say, Harvey, that while Floyd Gibbons has some good qualities, I wish he was several inches taller and a few kilometers bigger around the knee joints.

Well, all Floyd had was the coat and trousers and shoes and puttees and, of course, there's more to the uniform than that and I had to go and buy a shirt and tie and some socks and handkerchiefs and a cap and the storekeepers in this burg are not what you could call modest when it comes to charging prices.

The shirt was only twenty-five francs and the cap was twenty-five francs and the socks were five francs and the necktie and tie and some socks and handkerchiefs and a cap and the storekeepers in this burg are not what you could call modest when it comes to charging prices.

That is about all the news except that Bill Evers was a pleasant caller yesterday. Respectfully,  
R. W. LARDNER.

## 'UNWRITTEN LAW' UPHOLDS OFFICER'S KILLING SLACKER

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A British jury this afternoon endorsed the plea that a soldier is justified in killing a slacker who remains home and seeks to dishonor the soldier's wife.

Lieut. Douglas Malcolm, royal artillery, was acquitted of blame for the murder of Anton Baumberg, alias "Count de Borah," under such conditions.

Malcolm's plea involved the unwritten law.

The crown closed its case against the young soldier when Prosecutor Muir declared that there was no evidence that Baumberg ever attacked Malcolm, and that, therefore, the crime "was irreducibly murder and not manslaughter." He urged the jury not to base its verdict on conjecture.

Opening for the defense, Attorney Simon declared:  
"We do not appeal to the 'unwritten law,' but only to justice. Lieutenant Malcolm acted the only course open to him to save not only his wife's honor, but her body and soul from destruction at the hands of an infamous scoundrel."

Crown testimony showed that Malcolm thrashed the "Count" when he discovered his attempts to alienate Mrs. Malcolm, and sought to make him fight a duel in France.

Malcolm's own words to the police officer to whom he surrendered, were that he went to Baumberg's room to thrash him a second time, "but found him such a cur and coward" that he lost control of himself in thinking "such a dog was luring my wife to dishonor."

He shot Baumberg while the "Count" lay in bed.

FAVORS CHAPLAINS FOR SMALL DENOMINATIONS  
The House today unanimously passed a bill appointing twenty new army chaplains to represent the Jewish, Christian Science, Unitarian, and other faiths at present not recognized.

## VATICAN AWAITING TERMS OF GERMAN

Pontiff Expects Outline of Teutonic Conditions—Thinks Allies May Be Able to Accept Proposals Honorably.

ROME, Sept. 11.—Pope Benedict is optimistic in the hope and belief of peace before Christmas, according to Vatican reports today.

Presumably this optimism was based on expressed hope of Vatican authorities today that the central powers, in replying to the Pope's peace note, would outline their precise conditions of peace, which might honorably be acceptable to the entente.

Borne Out By Envoys.  
LONDON, Sept. 11.—Significance is given to the report that the Pope sees peace in sight before the new year by several reports of representatives of the various countries who have been in Rome recently.

Although little publicity has been given to these visits, many of them having been termed "health trips," it is known that officials in the confidence of neutrals and belligerents have been making frequent journeys to Rome.

No word has come from the Vatican in regard to these trips.  
Diplomats here point out that official or semi-official messengers from belligerents to the Vatican would not act openly for fear of indicating weakness.

Compromise Urged.  
GENEVA, Sept. 11.—A warning to Germany not to tempt the anger of the United States any further, but to try to bring about a compromise, if possible, is printed in the newspaper Zeit, of Vienna, said a dispatch from that city today.

The paper adds that the people should see what it means when America is "sending large armies to France."

"SNAKE NEST" OF I. W. W. LOCATED IN CHICAGO

Chicago has been the center of the I. W. W. spider web. The activities of the organization were controlled by a comparatively small group of men, whose orders were executed by a large number of agents throughout the country.

Judge William C. Fitz, who is supervising the I. W. W. prosecutions for the Department of Justice, received this information today from Frank C. Bailey and Frank K. Nebecker, special agents.

Evidence obtained in raids throughout the West and forwarded to Chicago shows that the I. W. W., working through other organizations and agitators, has been responsible for explosions in munitions plants, strikes that have hampered war preparations, and many other disturbances.

## MORGENTHAU ARRIVES HOME FROM TURKEY

AN AMERICAN PORT, Sept. 11.—A French liner arrived here today with Henry Morgenthau, former American ambassador to Turkey, and Mrs. Morgenthau, Jesse B. Jackson, an American consul at Aleppo, Syria, and Miss Mary Garden on board.

Major C. Hoover, a number of French army officers, and several members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Kongali, which was sunk by a submarine while engaged in Belgian relief work, also were passengers.